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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/042,412	01/07/2002	James W. Arendt	AUS919970761US2	9333
42640	7590 06/22/2006		EXAM	INER
DILLON & YUDELL LLP			JEAN GILLES, JUDE	
8911 NORTH CAPITAL OF TEXAS HWY SUITE 2110			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
AUSTIN, TX	X 78759		2143	
			DATE MAILED: 06/22/200	6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
·	10/042,412	ARENDT, JAMES W.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Jude J. Jean-Gilles	2143			
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet wit	h the correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rej - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statur Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mails earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a re ply within the statutory minimum of thirty will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT fe. cause the application to become AB	pty be timely filed  (30) days will be considered timely.  (HS from the mailing date of this communication.  ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status	·				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07.	January 2002.	•			
·— · · — — ·					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D.	11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
4)	awn from consideration.	<b>).</b>			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/		·			
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin	ner.				
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>07 January 2002</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents.  2. Certified copies of the priority documents.  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bure.  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received.  nts have been received in A  ionity documents have been  au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		ummary (PTO-413)			
<ul> <li>2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/00 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 01/07/2002</li> </ul>		)/Mail Date formal Patent Application (PTO-152) 			

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)



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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

This office action is responsive to communication filed on 01/07/2002. Claimed priority is granted from Divisional Application 09114051, Filing Date 07/10/1998.

### Information Disclosure Statement

1. The references listed on the Information Disclosure Statement submitted on 01/07/2002 have been considered by the examiner (see attached PTO-1449A).

## Claim Objections

2. Claims 2, 3, 5, 11, 13, 17-20, 22, 24, and 26 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### · Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1, 4, 6-7-10, 12, 14-16, 23, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gorczyca et al (Gorczyca), Patent No. 5,822,531 in view of Wolff (Wolff), U.S. Patent No. 6,101,508.

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Regarding claim 1, Gorczyca teaches the invention substantially as claimed.

Gorczyca discloses a cluster multiprocessing system (fig. 1), comprising:

a plurality of data processing systems segregated into a plurality of resource groups each including an application and at least two data processing systems (column 4, lines 35-67);

a plurality of configuration objects each corresponding to a resource group within the plurality of resource groups (column 4, lines 35-67; column 5, lines 1-49), each configuration object containing:

configuration and status information for the corresponding resource group (column 7, lines 37-67; column 8, lines 1-9); however, Gorczyca does not teach in details the steps below which are taught by Wolff in the same of endeavor:

an associated owners list identifying data processing systems within the corresponding resource group [see Wolff; fig. 6; column 24, lines 48-67; column 25; lines 1-27);

a configuration database on each data processing system within the cluster multiprocessing system, each configuration database containing at least one configuration object [see Wolff; fig. 1, item 120; column 24, lines 48-67; column 25; lines 1-27],

wherein a configuration object for a resource group is replicated on each data processing system identified in the owners list associated with the configuration object [see Wolff; column 28, lines 40-67].

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Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Wolff's teachings of a method and apparatus with an owners' list and a configuration object to replicate the identified data processing system, with the teachings of Gorczyca, for the purpose of "providing a system and a method for dynamically reconfigure a cluster of computer systems, which permit the default configuration of the cluster to be modified without limiting the availability of system resources and services owned by the cluster." as stated by Gorczyca in lines 15-20 of column 2. By this rationale claim 1 is rejected.

Regarding claim 4, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches the cluster multiprocessing system of claim 1, wherein each configuration database on a data processing system contains a configuration object for each resource group including the data processing system [see Gorczyca; [see Wolff; fig. 1, item 120; column 24, lines 48-67; column 25; lines 1-27]. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 4 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 4 is rejected.

Regarding claim 6, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches the cluster multiprocessing system of claim 1, wherein the owners list associated with a configuration object identifies data processing systems which may alter the configuration object [see Gorczyca; [see Wolff; fig. 1, item 120; column 24, lines 48-67; column 25; lines 1-27]. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 6 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 6 is rejected.

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Regarding claim 7, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches the cluster multiprocessing system of claim 1, wherein a configuration object may only be altered by a data processing system identified within the owners list associated with the configuration object [see Gorczyca; [see Wolff; fig. 1, item 120; column 24, lines 48-67; column 25; lines 1-27]. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 7 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 7 is rejected.

Regarding **claim 8**, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches a method of managing cluster configuration information, comprising:

dividing a cluster into a plurality of resource groups each including an application and at least two data processing systems [see Gorczyca column 4, lines 35-67];

instantiating a plurality of configuration objects corresponding to the plurality of resource groups [see Gorczyca; column 4, lines 35-67; column 5, lines 1-49], each configuration object containing:

configuration and status information for a corresponding resource group[see Gorczyca; column 7, lines 37-67; column 8, lines 1-9]; and

an associated owners list identifying data processing systems within the corresponding resource group [see Wolff; fig. 6; column 24, lines 48-67; column 25; lines 1-27];

maintaining a configuration database on each data processing system within the cluster multiprocessing system, each configuration database containing at least one

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configuration object [see Wolff; fig. 1, item 120; column 24, lines 48-67; column 25; lines 1-27],

wherein the configuration database on a data processing system contains each configuration object for a resource group which identifies the data processing system as an owner in the owners list associated with the configuration object [see Wolff; column 28, lines 40-67]. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 8 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 8 is rejected.

Regarding claim 9, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches the method of claim 8, further comprising: replicating a configuration object on each data processing system identified within the owners list associated with the configuration object [see Wolff; fig. 6; column 24, lines 48-67; column 25; lines 1-27. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 9 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 9 is rejected.

Regarding **claim 10**, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches the method of claim 8, wherein the step of maintaining a configuration database on each data processing system within the cluster multiprocessing system further comprises: maintaining, within the configuration database on a data processing system, a copy of a configuration object for each resource group including the data processing system [see Wolff; fig. 6; column 24, lines 48-67; column 25; lines 1-27. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 10 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale **claim 10** is rejected.

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Regarding claim 12, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches the method of claim 8, wherein the step of instantiating a plurality of configuration objects corresponding to the plurality of resource groups further comprises: listing, within the owners list associated with a configuration object, data processing systems permitted to alter the configuration object [see Wolff; fig. 6; column 24, lines 48-67; column 25; lines 1-27. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 12 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 12 is rejected.

Regarding claim 14, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches a method of partially replicating configuration information in a distributed database, comprising:

defining a subset of data processing systems within a cluster system as a resource group; defining configuration data for the resource group [see Gorczyca; fig. 1A, item 40; column 3, lines 57-67; column 4, lines 1-27]; and

replicating the configuration data only on each data processing system within the resource group [see Wolff; column 28, lines 39-67]. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 14 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 14 is rejected.

Regarding claim 15, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches the method of claim 14, wherein the step of defining a subset of data processing systems within a cluster as a resource group further comprises: defining a highly available application and each data processing system designated to manage the application as a resource group [see Gorczyca; column 3, lines 57-67; column 4, lines 1-27]. The same motivation

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that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 15 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 15 is rejected.

Regarding claim 16, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches the method of claim 15, wherein the step of defining a highly available application and each data processing system managing the application as a resource group further comprises: defining a plurality of resource groups for each highly available application within the cluster, each resource group including all data processing systems managing the corresponding application [see Gorczyca; fig. 1A, item 40; column 3, lines 57-67; column 4, lines 1-55]. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 16 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 16 is rejected.

Regarding claim 23, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches a computer program product in a computer usable medium, comprising:

instructions defining a subset of data processing systems within a network as a resource group [see Gorczyca; fig. 1A, item 40; column 3, lines 57-67; column 4, lines 1-27];

instructions defining configuration data for the resource group; and instructions for replicating the configuration data only on each data processing system within the resource group [see Wolff; column 28, lines 39-67]. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 23 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 23 is rejected.

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Regarding claim 25, the combination Gorczyca - Wolff teaches the computer program product of claim 23, wherein the instructions defining a highly available application and each data processing system managing the application as a resource group further comprise: instructions defining a plurality of resource groups for each highly available application within the network, each resource group including all data processing systems managing the corresponding application [see Gorczyca; column 4, lines 35-67; column 5, lines 1-49]. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 1, applies equally as well to claim 25 [see Gorczyca, column 2, lines 15-20]. By this rationale claim 25 is rejected.

5. Claims 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gorczyca et al (Gorczyca), Patent No. 5,822,531 in view of Short et al (Short), U.S. Patent No. 6,178,529 B1.

Regarding claim 21, Gorczyca teaches the invention substantially as claimed.

Gorczyca discloses a data processing system, comprising:

a processor executing instructions for an application server (column 2, lines 62-67);

a memory containing configuration information for the cluster system and configuration information for at least one resource group within the cluster system, wherein the resource group is associated with the application server, the configuration information for the at least one resource group including an identification of other data processing systems in the resource group (column 3, lines 57-67; column 4, lines 1-67).

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However, Gorczyca does not teach the details of a data processing system that contain a connection port permitting connection of the data processing system to a cluster system to receive request for the application server, discloses by Short in column 3, lines 45-67, and column 4, lines 1-31.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Short's teachings of a method and apparatus with a connection port that allows connection between a data processing system to a cluster system to receive request from a server, with the teachings of Gorczyca, for the purpose of "providing a system and a method for dynamically reconfigure a cluster of computer systems, which permit the default configuration of the cluster to be modified without limiting the availability of system resources and services owned by the cluster." as stated by Gorczyca in lines 15-20 of column 2. By this rationale claim 21 is rejected.

## Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from examiner should be directed to Jude Jean-Gilles whose telephone number is (571) 272-3914.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and every other Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley, can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 305-3719.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Jude Jean-Gilles

Patent Examiner

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JIG 🕏

July 10, 2005